

THE DAILY TELEGRAM

The Leading Paper in Central West Virginia.
Published Every Evening Except Sunday
By the
CLARKSBURG TELEGRAM COMPANY,
Clarksville, W. Va.

MEMBER OF ASSOCIATED PRESS

TELEPHONES
Consolidated Phone
Editorial Rooms.....157-Y
Business Office.....157-L
Bell Phone.....283-5
Editorial Rooms.....283-5
Business Office.....283-5

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Daily, by carrier, per week.....10c
Daily, by mail, per year.....\$4.00
Daily, by mail, six months.....\$2.00
Weekly, published on Thursday
per year, in advance.....\$1.00



WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1912.

The Parkersburg State Journal talks too long in one paragraph. Of course, this is none of the Telegram's business, but the State Journal would better please the Telegram by dividing its good thoughts into convenient, logically arranged sections.

If, as Judson Harmon declares, the Wilson bill did not cause the hard times that came along with its operation, what did? The governor did not stop long enough to tell what did, but so far as the Telegram has observed, no one else has supplied a more sufficient explanation than the Wilson bill itself.

As the Democrats were once so terribly enthusiastic about the publicity of campaign money—before elections, as their spellbinders would whisper with great stress—it high time for an audit of that \$100,000 the people of Baltimore paid for the convention. The Democrats declared it was easy to tell what became of the money before it was spent.

Centralizing on Dr. Hatfield.

The Dr. H. D. Hatfield candidacy for governor is growing rapidly. It seems to appeal to all the elements of the Republican party. Only recently Leroy Shaw, of Preston county, known several years as an insurgent, declared for Dr. Hatfield for governor, and now comes Taylor Vinson, the big Huntington lawyer, who led the Scherr forces in the famous Swisher-Scherr campaign four years ago. Mr. Vinson says:

The Republican party in southern West Virginia is without dissension. We are now preparing to select a man for governor who will sweep the state. Dr. Hatfield's popularity grows each day and he is a factor in the gubernatorial race, who is attracting more than usual attention.

Socialists are Rapped.

"Socialism" evidently is meant mostly to play on the credulity of the people and it takes for granted that the general masses of Americans are ignorant. But, its gullibility sometimes gets some very severe raps. The recent Broad Oaks election is pointed out as an instance. One well acquainted with conditions there has the following to say:

"A hand bill distributed in Broad Oaks on the day before the election shows the ignorance and inconsistency of the Socialist party. It states that Broad Oaks has a poor system of sidewalks, which everyone knows to be false, as every property owner is required by an ordinance to build his own walk and maintain the same, which is a statute law and so decided to be valid by the supreme court; and then they promise in the same paragraph a better system and that the burden shall fall as lightly as possible on the property owner and taxpayer! Who will build them? They also offer the people the initiative, referendum and recall. There being no state law to that effect, such could not be carried out. They do that simply to share our voters."

"They also propose to appoint a health officer, very ignorant of the fact that Broad Oaks has had a health committee of three persons for the last four months, which has done a lot of cleaning up."

Wow! Who hit Billy Patterson?

Kansas Now and Then.

The Huntington Advertiser leaves off knocking the Republican party long enough to inform its readers that the state with the largest amount of wealth per capita is not New York, nor Pennsylvania, nor

Ohio, but Kansas. Says the Advertiser:

"It was not long ago that the Sunflower state was far from being wealthy. Its farms were mortgaged. Drouths made the crops anything but certain. It was to a certain extent regarded as a land of disappointment and occasionally of poverty."

The reason for the change is found by the Advertiser in the San Francisco Examiner, which says it is because agriculture is being taught in the Kansas public schools and because a constant effort is being made to keep the boys on the farm. Doubtless these have been great factors in the regeneration of Kansas, but have not other and more far-reaching causes entered into it?

When Kansas was suffering its poverty-stricken era and the Kansas mortgage was jocularly used everywhere as a simile for extreme oppression, a Democratic, hodge-podge tariff bill was in effect. Kansas farmers were raising wheat, corn and other crops then but low prices prevailed so generally that they could not get enough money for their crops to pay for raising them. They did not get half of what they get now. It is no wonder that mortgages multiplied and grew as it was simply a case of mortgages or starvation. Even if free instruction in scientific agriculture had then been given it would have been impossible for the distressed farmers to send their children to school for it.

But, with a change of national business policies, the Kansas farmers have been enabled to throw off their mortgages, send their children to the schools and universities, lay aside something for a rainy day and buy automobiles. They get more than twice as much now for their crops as they did when the Wilson tariff bill was working.

Still, some Democratic enthusiasts declare the Wilson bill had nothing to do with those hard times. Judson Harmon has just announced his conviction that this has been a wrong impression and that the Democratic party suffered four successive defeats solely on account of it. The bald facts remain, however, that hard-grinding hard-times were concomitant with the Democratic tariff laws and their disappearance concomitant with the operation of a business system designed to protect the American working-man.

Water Drinking With Meals.

Pursuant to a tradition of long standing, it is a common custom to forbid the drinking of water at meal time. There was a time when such advice appeared most reasonable. Prof. Hawk and his pupils at the University of Illinois have been investigating, during the last few years, the correctness of the current attitude toward this question, with results quite at variance with the traditional idea.

When the influence of water drinking with meals was examined by direct experiment on man the alleged direful consequences were found missing, says The Journal of the American Medical Association. There were no apparent ill effects. On the contrary, the general conclusion from all the findings was that if water is taken with all the meals there is a better digestion and a more complete utilization of food. A pronounced improvement in the digestibility of it was also observed.

Since there is a constant tendency, at least among persons whose knowledge of the given subject is slight, to carry to extremes conclusions derived from experiments, it seems worth while to add a warning against indiscriminate and excessive use of large quantities of water. Furthermore, nothing that has been said is intended to lend any support to the American custom of drinking water that is ice cold. The experiments of Hawk and his pupils indicate that our ideas with regard to the drinking of water must be revised, but we must wait for reports of observations from a larger body of observers. In the meantime, we may allow water more freely with meals, subject to the individual exceptions which experience brings out.

Railroad Traveling.

The old belief that traveling on railroads is dangerous, is fast being dispelled by railroad statistics. Railroad traveling is, in a measure, dangerous, but not so dangerous as

many other things the average person does without thought of harm to himself, as pointed out by the Cleveland Leader:

"Last year the railroads of the country carried almost a billion passengers. This was equivalent to a ride for two-thirds of the people in the entire world. The average distance traveled was three miles. This number of deaths due to railroad accidents was about 10,000, but only 356 of the victims were passengers, including about sixty train boys, mail clerks, etc. More than half the number killed were trespassers and tramps. More than 8,000 were railroad employees."

"The death rate of the country is about one in every sixty-five inhabitants in a year. The chance of being killed as a passenger in a railroad accident is about one in every 3,000,000 rides. A resident of a large city is in more danger than this every time he rides in an automobile, or crosses a street on which the traffic is heavy. Even a farmer is in more peril from fractious horses, falling trees and disease bacteria in his well water."

Allowing that carelessness is responsible for a large number of fatalities to railroad employees, the fact that more than 3,000 of them were killed during the year shows that the safety of these persons is not so carefully guarded as it should be. It may be hoped, however, that a lessening percentage of these cases will be shown in future statistics as the result of stricter legislation regarding safety appliances.

ONLY BABY

Was Maude Adams, When She Began Her Stage Career.

FAIRMONT, Jan. 17.—Miss Maude Adams, who is to appear at the grand opera house here during February in Chantecler, was born and began her stage career in Salt Lake City. Her first appearance was when she was but eight months old. Then she was carried across the stage on a platter. She continued to amuse the people of the Utah town, and for years her salary was small, she drawing but \$7.50 for each performance.

Under the caption "Reminiscences of a Dramatic Editor," a writer in the Christmas number just published by the Deseret Evening News, of Salt Lake City, says the following things about the early days of Miss Adams on the stage:

"Speaking of Maude Adams and her Salt Lake City appearance, several interesting chronicles of those events are found in the files of the Deseret News. In fact, her name and that of her mother, Mrs. Annie Adams Kiskadden, are frequently encountered in the advertising and amusement columns of the paper in the seventies and eighties, the days when Maude was a 'youth to fortune and to fame unknown,' acquiring through hard knocks the valuable schooling which stood her in good stead in her later professional life. Maude was born in Salt Lake November 11, 1872, so it was her thirty-ninth birthday she was celebrating in Brooklyn when she so graciously made the Mormon Tabernacle choir her guests at an afternoon performance of 'Chantecler.'"

"Her very first appearance was made in the Salt Lake City theatre at the age of eight or nine months when she was taken across the stage on a platter in a farce called 'The Lost Child,' again on May 8, 1879, when she was under seven, she appeared with her mother in a double bill, 'A Woman of the People,' and 'Little Susie,' and in reviewing the performance the Deseret News said: 'Miss Adams' appearance was refined and artistic, her acting being beautifully pathetic. Her little daughter, Maude, is a wonder. Like her mother, a born actress, she not only has a prepossessing address but her elocution is as clear and perfect as her acting is free and unrestrained. She plays with the manner and presence of mind of an experienced actress.'"

"Again on April 21, 1881, when Maude was not yet nine, her mother appeared in 'Divorce' with the home dramatic club and between the acts the little girl occasioned a furore by singing 'The Yaller Girl Who Winked at Me,' and 'Pretty as a Picture.' She was paid \$7.50 for each performance."

The Watts-Lamberd Co.

We Give S. & H. Green Trading Stamps With Cash Purchases

Why Our Undermuslin and White Goods Sale Leads

Painstaking comparison on our part, coupled with that of hundreds of women who have enthusiastically bought here during the first two weeks of this sale after looking elsewhere, proves these points of superiority of the Watts-Lamberd January Sale of Muslin Underwear and White Goods, it always affords money-saving opportunities.

NEW CLOTH COATS

For mid-winter and early spring. Another shipment of those beautiful new models in Ladies' and Misses' full length coats.

NEW MATERIALS! NEW STYLES!!

These handsome garments are made of Cheviots, Serges and fancy mixtures, also wide wale Serges, Cheviots and double faced materials. The models are new and embrace a wide range of styles for choosing (many plain tailored models, others trimmed in inserts of silk or satin finished with silk braid and buttons. Some exceedingly beautiful models made of double faced materials—the large collar and cuffs of reverse side of material forming a color combination that is strikingly beautiful.

Prices range \$12.98, \$16.50, \$20.00 and \$25.00. All sizes for Ladies and Misses' 14 to 40. See window display.

New Spring Voiles, 25c Yd.

Mercerized cotton voiles have a prominent place in the new fabrics for spring. We have on display a most excellent quality of voile at 25c yard. A beautiful, fine sheer lustrous cloth in a full assortment of colors including Black, Tan, White, Navy, Pink, Old Rose, Helio, Navy and Light Blue. These goods are especially priced and are equal in value to many similar fabrics sold at a higher price.

New Flannelette Shirts for Women, 98c

A new lot of Eden Cloth, flannelette shirts for women now on sale. Color, light and dark grays. An ideal waist for cold weather wear. Made with soft detachable collar. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42. Fast colors, easy to launder, and very cheap at 98c.

\$1.50 Muslin Gowns for Women, 98c

A special purchase of fine Muslin Gowns for our Great Annual White Sale. Made of good quality Long Cloth in a variety of styles as to trimming and cut of sleeves. Medium low round and square necks. Trimmings of wide Swiss embroidery bands, torchon and Val lace and Cambric embroidery. Full cut garments in sizes 15, 16 and 17. Worth \$1.50 but especially priced in the Undermuslin Sale at 98c.

A Special Sale of Lace Curtains

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18TH. ON SALE AT 9 A. M.
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY PAIRS OF LACE CURTAINS WHICH WE WILL OFFER IN THIS SALE AT LESS THAN MILL PRICE.

\$1.50 to \$1.75 Lace Curtains, 89c the pair

The number of pairs of each style range from 1 to 12 pairs.

\$4.00 to \$5.00 Lace Curtains, \$1.89 the pair

One, two to eight pairs of a designs—thirteen designs to select from at this price.

\$5.00 to \$7.50 Lace Curtains, \$3.49 the pair

All told, 66 pairs of Curtains worth from \$5.50 to \$7.50 the pair, 12 designs to select from, two to six pairs of a style. Mostly Cable Nets and Irish Point Curtains in this assortment. White and Ecu. Sale price \$3.49 the pair.

Not in the History of this Store

OR IN ALL OF OUR YEARS OF CARPET AND RUG EXPERIENCE HAVE WE SEEN VALUES THAT COULD COMPARE WITH THESE.

We purchased a large assortment of Carpets and Rugs from the Alexander Smith & Sons' auction sale, that enables us to offer them to you at a wonderful saving in price.

Every Rug and piece of Carpet in this sale is backed by Alexander Smith & Sons' guarantee of quality and can be depended upon absolutely for the utmost amount of service, and never have we seen an assortment of Carpets and Rugs that we could so heartily and enthusiastically recommend you to buy as these.

\$18.50 Brussels Rugs	\$11.98	\$15.00 Brussels Rugs	\$9.98
Room size 9x12 feet.		Room size 9x12 feet.	
\$8.50 Brussels Rugs	\$4.98	\$2.50 Velvet Rugs	\$1.49
A heavy seamless Brussels Rug. Size 6x9 feet.		Size 27x54 inches.	
\$1.50 Axminster Carpets	98c	\$12.50 Velvet Rugs	\$8.98
Alexander Smith and Sons' best grade of		Beautiful Velvet Rugs, size 6x9 feet.	
EXTRA Axminster Carpets.		\$22.50 Brussels Rugs	\$15.98
\$21.50 Velvet Rugs	\$13.98	Room size 9x12 feet.	
Room size 9x12 feet.		\$25.00 Axminster Rugs	\$17.98
\$25.00 Velvet Rugs	\$15.98	Room size 9x12 feet.	
Room size 9x12 feet.		\$21.50 Axminster Rugs	\$14.98
\$27.50 Axminster Rugs	\$19.98	Size 8 ft. 3 in. by 10 ft. 6 in.	
Room size 9x12 feet.			

START A SAVINGS ACCOUNT WITH THIS BANK AND WATCH IT GROW

Many good things are said about our methods of conducting this bank. All who avail themselves of our services are well pleased and they will tell you so. This is exclusively a Savings Bank—a bank for the masses—we welcome the small accounts as gladly as we do the larger ones.

ALL ACCOUNTS AT THIS BANK DRAW INTEREST AT THE RATE OF 4 PER CENT.

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4 Per Cent

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